

Democracy—Democracy. The supporters of the present administration present, with great pertinacity, in calling themselves by the title of "democrats." They cling to the appellation with a zeal which is truly ludicrous, when we consider their reckless abandonment of the distinctive principles of the ancient democracy. We believe it to be a fact, and susceptible of complete demonstration, that the present administration claims and exercises more high toned, aristocratic and arbitrary powers for the Executive Department, than were ever sanctioned or advocated by the Federal party. In the days of the elder Adams, the avowal of such principles and the exercise of such powers, would have created a revolution and bloodshed. And yet, the present administration, through the influence of its corrupt and affiliated press, hypocritically professes to be democratic—to be friendly to the rights of the people; and to be the "exclusive democracy" of the day. As a part of the same game of deception, the Whigs are denounced as "federalists," as aristocrats, as monarchists; and as hostile to the liberties of the country. We call this a game of deception, because every dispassionate observer of political events, knows that the principles of the Whigs are liberal and democratic; that the great mass of the Whig party set upon the doctrines avowed by the old democracy—and that they are struggling to bring back the administration of the government to the pristine purity, economy, simplicity and republicanism, which obtained in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The veteran democrat of the New York Star in a recent article upon this subject, thus speaks of the pretensions to democracy, set up by the Van Buren and his loco fero followers.

"It is at once amusing and instructive to read the continued attacks made on the Whigs in the Globe, Argus, Richmond Inquirer and other affiliated prints, always under the name of Federalists. Although the Whig party is composed principally of democrats of the old school, seceders from principle and reformers from patriotism, it is still considered good policy by the administration, to set them always before the world as ultra federalists, in order to mislead the ignorant and prejudiced. While this is unscrupulously performed, Mr. Van Buren has called nearly all the leaders of the old federal party to his aid—that is to say, such of the federal leaders of ability who were in the market, and when he pleases, and in the face of his uniform proclamation of old federalists, he coolly appoints them to the highest offices in the gift of the government, without even the apology of a recantation of error or change of opinion; and he does this without the least apprehension of being deserted for apostasy, or denounced in Tammany Hall. Such is the position, such the slavish object submission of his followers, who presume to call themselves democrats. They pretend to feel angry—yet send delegations to Washington to renege and the President tells them in effect, that his will is law, and they come home and submit to the chastisement with cringing humility.

There is nothing left of the old democratic party in Tammany, boasting of its former principle, firmness and character. Submission is now the word, and he who does not submit must retire. *Troy Whig.*

RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1839.

Democratic Whig Ticket.

For President,
HENRY CLAY.

State Democratic Whig Convention.

At Woodstock, on the 27th day of June next, will be held a convention of delegates to select from the people suitable candidates for state officers, to be supported at the next election. It is hoped that one or more delegates from each town in the state will be appointed at meetings of all who are in favor of a continued wise and prudent administration of our state government; opposed to the baneful measures of the national administration; in favor of displacing it, and establishing in its stead one that shall be responsible, economical and republican; making patriotism its guide; the best interests of the country its goal; and the principles promulgated by Washington and Jefferson its rule of faith and practice. It is desirable that every town in the state should be represented, inasmuch as delegates may be appointed at the proposed convention, to represent the state in the national convention to be held at Harpersburg in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, who, if elected, will regard the wishes, and not disregard the lamentations of the people.

As Vermont has been, so let her continue to be, **"ALWAYS FAITHFUL."**

WILLIAM UPHAM,
E. W. WALTON,
HARRY BRADLEY,
GEORGE T. HODGES,
CHARLES FAINE,
CHARLES HOPKINS,
Montpelier, May 15, 1839.

Rutland County Convention.

The Whig Committee appointed to call a County Convention in this County, for the purpose of making nomination of State Senators for said County, &c., hereby give notice, that said Convention will be held at the Court-house in Rutland, on Friday, the 21st of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose aforesaid. Hence the several towns in the County are desired to elect and send two or more delegates to said Convention, without fail.

May 14, 1839.

CORRECTION.

We are informed that the matrimonial occurrence stated in our last, between Mr. Samuel Hewes and Mrs. Mary Ryan, never took place; and that it was one of those fanciful pieces of imposition, upon both the paper and the parties concerned, which in our view, deserve severe punishment.

VIRGINIA ELECTION—Better and better.

We were about to give a few hearty cheers on the result of the election in the Old Dominion, but we wait full and more authentic returns, as many of the returns are very close. We, however, can hardly entertain a doubt but that Virginia has done the job for Mr. Buren in that state, and like her illustrious sister, New York, will raise the good old Democratic Whig in great triumph.

We are rather sorry that the loco fero editors, after having felicitated themselves so much on the result of the election, before they knew how the result was, should now be obliged to acknowledge that they are wrong, because we have yet a little charity for some of them. But this hallooing before getting fairly out of the woods don't often do any well.

However, the intelligent portion of "the party" must have felt that their cause was desperate had Virginia gone so far as to have been decided for Van Burenism.

We now congratulate our Whig fellow citizens throughout the country on the brilliant prospect before them. We have passed Cilia and Charybdis, and if we are not content to conduct our national bark wisely, we are lost. We can already breathe more freely, as an illustrious statesman once truly remarked. These "solar and lunar thoughts" prove to be of sterling value, to real patriots, and we should be glad to witness more of them among our opponents. But they don't seem to

think at all, but act from the impulse of the moment and rush headlong to ruin.

ELECTION RETURNS.

House of Delegates. The Richmond Whig has completed its list both of Delegates and Senators, and makes the footing as follows, including the members of both Houses:

Whigs 79 Conserv. 12	91
Loco Feroes	75
Anti V. B. Maj.	16

Congressional Delegation. In the present Congress the Whigs have only six members and one conservative. For the next Congress the Virginia papers now furnish full returns—but the parties differ with respect to the legality of the election of one or two members. If the claims of the Whig members are sustained they will have 11 members out of the 21. If the V. B. party are to have it all in their own way they will have a majority of the members. The Richmond Whig says:

Virginia has done a great work—there has been a Whig gain since the Presidential election of 1836.—Well does old Virginia.

Washington, June 3, 1839.

We have triumphed in Virginia. Barton has got the Sheriff's certificate of election. We shall have 11 members of Congress—Locos 10. They are Barton, Camden, Hunter, Garland, Hopkins, Bots, Mercer, Taliaferro, Wise, Grogan, Hill.

Considering we had only 6 in 1837, this is doing pretty well.

In haste, yours, M.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Richmond, June 2, 1839.

The smoke of the contest has cleared up and we can now cast up within one of actual result. All the counties are heard from except five which send THREE delegates. Two of these were Administration and one Whig, last year. If there be no changes in these (and there are the Whigs can lose but one) the following will be the state of the parties in the next Legislature.

House of Delegates.	Whigs.	Con.	Adm.
71	10	57	
Senate.	Whigs.	Con.	Adm.
12	3	17	

Joint Vote. 71—13—74

In the last Legislature the following was the state of the parties:

House of Delegates.	Whigs.	Con.	Adm.
71	11	52	
Senate.	Whigs.	Con.	Adm.
10	3	19	

Joint Vote. 81—14—71

You see that the Whigs have lost two votes, and the Conservatives one.

The Whigs have lost one member of Congress and gained two—and three, viz. one in the Harrison district. Moreover the Frederick district will, I feel confident, fall into our hands. It is ascertained that Lucas, the Administration candidate, had a majority of only two in the whole district, and Mr. Barton has determined to contest his election.

Yours, &c.

THE MAILS THIS MORNING.

As usual lately, furnished but little intelligence new or interesting. The parties in Virginia are yet disputing about the precise result of the late Election, as yet to the Congress Ticket. Both parties claiming a majority. The political State of the Legislature we believe is settled. The impartial Editor of the Journal of Commerce has taken much pains to collect and prepare a table of all the Returns, and makes up the result in the Delegation to be 72 Whigs and 62 V. B. partisans.—Two V. B. maj. in the Senate.

In the Legislature of Connecticut, in the famous Divorce Case, Mrs. Jarvis had leave to withdraw her petition.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER—TORY MINISTRY DISBANDED, OLD MINISTRY RESTORED—NOT IN PARIS.

The favorite and fortunate steamship Great Western, Captain Hoskin, came through the Narrows Friday night, having made the passage a day sooner than was expected. She would have arrived yesterday at noon, but for two days of head winds. The passage has been delightful. We learn from the passengers generally that England was in a very quiet state. That the manufacturing towns were crowded with regular troops to watch the movements of the Chartists, and that the finances of the country are in a precarious situation. The Bank of England, under the unsettled state of affairs, has suddenly raised her rate of interest to five per cent. The corn laws, and the diminished supply have contributed to this inquietude. The difficulties in France have, as we had anticipated, assumed a serious aspect, and blood has been shed by the government in suppressing an insurrection in the streets of Paris.

The British Queen was to sail July 1st.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following list of ladies of the Queen's household, the new Tory administration required to be dismissed; but which the Queen, with proper spirit, actually refused to do:

The Duchess of Sutherland, sister to Lord Morpeth—the Marchioness of Normandy, wife of the Secretary of the Colonies—Marchioness of Bredalbane, wife of a Whig Marquis, made a peer by the Whigs—Marchioness of Tavistock, wife of the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and sister-in-law of Lord John Russell—the Countess of Burlington, sister of Lord Morpeth—Lady Portman, wife of a Whig Peer, made a Peer by the Melbourne Ministry—Lady Littleton, widow of a Whig Peer, and sister of Earl Spencer—Countess of Claremont, wife of an Irish Radical Peer—Lady Gardner, wife of a Whig partizan, and daughter of a Whig Peer—Lady C. Barrington, daughter of the Whig Earl Grey—Lady C. Copely, daughter of the Whig Earl of Yarborough, and wife of a Whig Baronet—and half a dozen other ladies of the same stamp.

Sir Robert Peel formed his cabinet of the following persons:

Duke of Wellington President of the Council.
Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor.
Lord Ellenborough, Privy Seal.
Earl Aberdeen, Foreign Affairs.
Sir James Graham, Secretary of the Navy.
Lord Stanley, Colonies.
Sir Henry Harding, Secretary of War.
Mr. Galbraith, Home Department.
Sir Robert Peel, Chancellor Exchequer.

In consequence of the absolute refusal of the Queen to accede to the very disconcerting request of Sir Robert Peel, backed by the Duke of Wellington, relative to her domestic female household, Viscount Melbourne was solicited by her Majesty to resume office, together with his coadjutors, which they accordingly did.

The Queen's letter to Sir Robert Peel was as follows:

'Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

The Queen having considered the proposition made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the ladies of her bed chamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.

On the 13th, Sir R. Peel made an explanation in the House of Lords. On the 14th Lord Melbourne replied, and fully sustained the Queen; he

was followed by Lord Wellington, who had been accused of ill treating her majesty, and went into his own justification. During the debate, when Peel and Wellington had been accused of insulting the Queen, there were loud cries of shame to shame!

The Queen, however, by these measures, has rendered herself very unpopular.

The subject has been much quizzed, and female cabinets have been promulgated as follows:

Lord president of the council—Lady Holland.
Lord high chancellor—Duchess of Cleveland.
First lord of the treasury [Premier] the Marchioness of Normandy.

Lord privy seal [without a seat in the cabinet] the duchess of Sutherland.

Chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of commons [after her naturalization] baroness Leichen.

Secretary for home affairs—Lady Tavistock.

The John Bull then proceeds to say, "Lady Charlesmont and Miss Martineau go to Ireland—Lady Durham has been reduced the colonies—Lord Lansdown is talked of as mistress of the Robes, and Lord Morpeth has already kissed hands as first lady in waiting, and lady Durham retires with the promise of the first vacant Bishopric.

The chartists are in full feather, and most of them are armed. The military have been sent to the disturbed districts, and blood has been shed on the Staffordshire Potteries, in an affray between the people and the soldiers. In a word, things appear rapidly verging upon a new and great change.

Insurrection in Paris.—On Sunday, the 12th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., some 2 to 400 men, attired in the usual workmen's costume of frocks, (blue smocks) and caps, collected in the Rue St. Denis, and, followed by a crowd, presented themselves at the gun shop of Lepage & brothers.

After breaking down the doors and masonry with their hatchets, they took 150 sporting pieces, and, armed with these, proceeded. After passing down the Rue St. Denis, the famous focus of all previous insurrections, and reaching the quays, they divided. One portion went to the post on the Quai aux Fleurs, adjoining the Palais de Justice, and, firing on the sentinels, killed a young man and wounded the sergeant in command, when the rest, being young conscripts, surrendered. They then attacked the Palais de Justice, where they were repulsed by the municipal guard, with several killed. The military post of the Palais du Chatelet, and the Hotel de Ville, defended by the National Guards, were surprised by the other two parties, and taken possession of. A party then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police, where they found the gates shut. They then returned to the Hotel de Ville and turned over the omnibuses they met with, erecting them into barricades.

The insurrectionists were met by regular troops and the national guards at every point, and driven from all their holds. Skirmishing and fighting continued all the afternoon. Many were killed on both sides. The conclusion is thus announced:

The national guard and two regiments of the line assembled on the place de Carrousel, at the Tuilleries Palace, at 5 P. M. The gates of all the garden in front, and also the court of the Louvre, were instantly closed. There seemed at this time much hesitancy in the National Guard to respond to the rattle. In the crowd near the Pont Neuf a man and woman held aloft two busts of Napoleon and cried vive l'Empereur, and vive Napoleon.

In Rue St. Denis, though not over a hundred insurgents were present, they tore up the pavements with amazing speed, and threw chairs, furniture, &c. from the houses with an agility which showed that they were no inexperienced hands at barricade making—murmuring as they worked, "A bas Louis Philippe!" In the cabarets, [drinking shops] they were seen talking very coolly with several soldiers of the line.

At 9 P. M., Marshal Gerard took the command of the National Guards and regiments of the line that bivouached on the Place du Carrousel. The insurgents could not maintain their ground against such an overwhelming force as now advanced against them. After losing about forty men they fled towards the cloister St. Mary, the Thermopylae of French insurrection. Here they were again defeated.

At 4 P. M. the insurgents, says a letter, had advanced as far as the Palais Royal, but were repulsed, and are now dispersed. The Place du Carrousel is covered with troops, ranged in order of battle, with cannon, &c., but it is to be hoped that they will have nothing to do.

Up to Wednesday morning, the 15th, a telegraphic despatch by Calais announces that order was perfectly restored. The rumours of insurrection at Lyons and elsewhere were unfounded.

These movements on the part of the populace led to decisive measures on the part of the government. A new ministry was formed with Salis at its head; all the important offices being given to the Doctrinaires and the court party.

Arithmetical Question.

Two ships, A and B start from the same port; the ship A sails due East, the ship B sails N. West, and goes 7 miles the first day, 14 the second, 21 the 3d, and so on in Arithmetical Progression. The ship A goes the cubes of these parts, that is, 343 miles the 1st day, 2744 the 2d, &c. Query, to determine the distance between the ships at the end of the 50th day, on the supposition that they started from some point on the Equator. Answer given in two weeks.

J. A. POWERS.

Flour.

SUPERFINE Flour constantly for sale by the pound or barrel. HOWARD & GREEN. 25-27

Fish.

COD-FISH, No. 1 & 2, Mackerel, and Smoked Herrings, for sale by HOWARD & GREEN. 25-27

Fresh Fruit.

ORANGES and Lemons for sale by HOWARD & GREEN. 25-27

Salt.

TURKES-Island, Liverpool, and Western Salt, for sale by HOWARD & GREEN. 25-27

Broad Cloths.

DANIELS & BELL have just received from New York and Boston a splendid assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, of the standard and fancy colors, also a great variety of Summer Stuffs; Imperial crapes; plain and rib'd mackintosh; deans, Siragha mixtures; buckskins, fancies, merino cassimeres, &c.

VESTINGS.

Sup. bl'd satin; plain and fig'd silk velvets; Valencia, Marcellines; also tailor's trimmings of the very best quality, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. 25-27

NOTICE.

NEW FIRM
and
NEW GOODS.

A. ABBOT & Co. are now receiving from Boston, a large and splendid assortment of Goods, selected with care and taste from the largest Mercantile Houses in that city. Among their present stock may be found black, blue, green, auburn, olive, mix'd (cool dyed) Broad Cloths; a general assortment of Buckskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, of all descriptions.—A large stock of French summer clothes of the latest fashions; Marcellines, Valentines, and silk vestings, satin and silk velvet do. 2000 yds bl'd, cool'd, plain and fig'd silks of the latest fashion and most superb patterns; Mousline, Delaine, and fig'd lawns and cambrics; a variety of patterns for ladies dresses—cambric edgings and insertings, Swiss, fig'd and plain Muslins; kid, silk and leather gloves, silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery; large variety of dress and unders Scotch ginghams; 3000 yds British and American prints, from 8 to 34 1/2 per yd; a beautiful assortment of fancy h'ds and scarves; bonnets of all kinds, Florence, Dauntless, palm leaf, hoods of all kinds; embossed silk for linings; a large and splendid assortment of ribbons of all kinds; artificial flowers; French wrought collars; worsted and cotton Bracons; 8 bales brown sheeting; 400 yds ticking crash; diaper and table spreads; cotton yarn of all numbers; wricking and batting; several boxes of No. 1 brush and hair; a large assortment of men's and boys' Cloth Caps; travelling baskets and umbrellas; a good assortment of tailor's trimmings; Irish linen and collars; linen cambric for h'ds; good assortment of shawls, and laces, &c.

GROCERIES.

Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin teas; Coffee, double refined; Crack and Leaf Sugars; brown do. Porto Rico and Sugar House Molasses; Peppers, Spice, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Rice, Codfish, smoked Haddock, plug, Cavendish, smoking and sheep tobacco; wool twine; lamp and lined Oil; putty and window glass, &c. Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Cutlery; Turk's Island and Western Salt; sack and bbl do. all kinds of farming tools. A great variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which they are now offering for sale very low for cash or approved credit. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for goods. All who are desirous of making a choice selection, and having a great bargain given them, are respectfully invited to call and examine the present stock of goods before they have made purchases elsewhere.

ABRAHAM ABBOTT.
S. B. ROCKWELL.

SILK GOODS.

DANIELS & BELL are now receiving from New York and Boston a great variety of silk goods—double refined; Crack and Leaf Sugars; brown do. Porto Rico and Sugar House Molasses; Peppers, Spice, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Rice, Codfish, smoked Haddock, plug, Cavendish, smoking and sheep tobacco; wool twine; lamp and lined Oil; putty and window glass, &c. Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Cutlery; Turk's Island and Western Salt; sack and bbl do. all kinds of farming tools. A great variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which they are now offering for sale very low for cash or approved credit. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for goods. All who are desirous of making a choice selection, and having a great bargain given them, are respectfully invited to call and examine the present stock of goods before they have made purchases elsewhere.

HATS just received and for sale by Daniels and Bell, a case superfine Mole skin, Brush and Napt Hats. 25-27

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people of Rutland and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith's Stand, in Rutland East Village, recently occupied by Asahel Cleveland; where he will do work of all kinds in the Blacksmithing line, on short notice and cheap for cash or short approved credit.

WILLIAM O. CHAPIN.
Rutland, June 11, 1839. 25-27

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Carding and one Shearing Machine, one Wool Picker, one Spinning Jack and Jenny. The Machines have been used, but can be put in good order with a little repairing.—They will be sold for cash or approved credit, or will be exchanged for other property. Also about 20,000 Teazles.

S. D. WINSLOW.
Pittsford, June 5, 1839. 25-27

KID SHOES.

BURT & MASON are constantly for sale a complete assortment of Kid Shoes, warranted not to rip, and made of the very first quality of stock. Kid walking shoes high quartered; do French ties; do Slips; plain; do French ties; French kid slips, plain and ties; Gent's kid pumps; Blases kid slips and walking shoes; Children's kid, morocco and leather shoes, hooters and slippers; Gutter leathers; infants shoes. A constant supply of all sizes will always be found on hand.

June 6, 1839. 25-27

Bonnets, &c.

Florence, Straw, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Bonnets; a new supply just received, also palm leaf Hoods; likewise splendid hat Ribbons, Linings, &c. of all descriptions, cheap.

FRESH FRUIT, Lemons, Figs, and Raisins. 25-27
June 11, 1839. BURT & MASON.

PAPER HANGINGS.

White, Everson & Co.

HAVE just received (and are receiving) a large and splendid assortment of

HOUSE PAPER, Embracing 20 or 30 different patterns, part of which are of French and part of New York manufacture, varying from 20 cents to 50 cents per roll, at retail. To merchants who buy to sell again, at the New York wholesale prices, with the addition of transportation. They intend to keep the article constantly on hand to supply country merchants. Inquire at the Book Store.

Rutland, May 1839. 25-27

Millinery & Dressmaking.

MRS. S. DALE has just returned from New York City with the latest fashions for Bonnets and Dresses. Likewise elegant and fashionable materials for making Bonnets and Caps. French and American Artificial Flowers of superior quality.

Wallington, May 25, 1839. 25-27

VERMONT MILITIA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed agents for the purpose, have made arrangements to supply the Militia of Vermont with

Military Buttons.

manufactured by the Attleborough Company Mass. expressly for the purpose, with DEVICES approved and adopted for

General and Staff.
Field and Staff.
Artillery.
Light Infantry.
Rifle.

To be furnished in a few weeks—Terms given when received.

DANIELS & BELL. 25-27

PAPER HANGINGS.

BURT & MASON.

HAVE just received a splendid assortment, of the latest style.

PRINTS.

DANIELS & BELL are now receiving a fresh supply of French, English and American Prints—some very splendid patterns; also printed Lawns, M. de Laine, Challies, &c. which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

FLOUR.

Superfine Flour, Miller's Brand, bbls. and half bbls. for sale by Daniels & Bell. June 11, 25-27

DRY GOODS.

BURT & MASON

Have now open and for sale at the very lowest prices, broad cloths of all sorts; black, blue and fancy cold cassimeres and satinets, consisting of a great variety of qualities; pantalon stuffs for summer wear in great variety; plain and fig'd bl'd satin vestings; Valencia, silk Marcellines, merino, velvet, and common cotton vestings; trimmings of every description and very best quality; 500 yds bleached shirtings and sheetings; 400 yds furniture prints and dimities; Russia diaper; Scotch and English table linens; brown table covers; Dutch oil cloths; 300 yds brown drillings; 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 tickings at various prices; cotton yarn from No 6 to 20 Cotton bolls, &c.

Rutland, May 31, 1839. 25-27

Groceries.

BURT & MASON have just received an extensive supply of Groceries of every description.

A splendid assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, consisting of new and splendid patterns, completely matched, elegant China Tea Ware, &c.

—LIKEWISE—
A few bbls. Tea.
May 31.

Hats & Caps.

BURT & MASON have just received from New York 2 cases of the Simon Pure Mole Silk Hats, of the latest fashion.